

NAT II Arts & Humanities Verbal

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	GLORIFY	A. Rectify B. Appraise C. Extol D. Abase E. Exalt
2	SCREAM : WHISPER::	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
3	FICKLE	A. Entertain B. Resolute C. Compress D. Turn aside E. Resemble
4	Don :	A. Doff B. Assume C. Pine D. Blithe
5	PRAISE	A. Forgive B. Criticize C. Deny D. Condemn E. Silent
6	PAUCITY	A. Treachery B. Profusion C. Vixen D. Tincture E. Envious
7	Blemish :	A. Disgrace B. Eccentric C. Young D. Fair
8	GARRULOUS	A. Barren B. Funnel C. Censored D. Taciturn E. Notable
9	SUCCINCT	A. Helpless B. Overbearing C. Felonious D. Long-winded E. Blemish
10	Culmination :	A. Nadir B. Apex C. Lenient D. Blast

11	<p>Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy, a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding about that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability to manipulate tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K., and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate illness from this world.</p>	<p>A. There is a lack of advance technology to explore hidden areas of human brain. B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells. C. Ordinary microscope is unable to observe nerve cells D. Genetics is too complex to resolve some useful information</p>
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Q: Which of the following, according to the author, could be the short-coming of genetic in becoming an exact science?

Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race, find in the animals behavior hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutans, can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruits simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding his territoriality are the breeding habits of orangulants, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

- 12 Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in an part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by costumes agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans, like chimpanzees, are more gregarious and resourceful then orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behavior of prehomimid primates and how apelike behavior influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest canopy.

The primary purpose of this passage is to

- A. Describe some behavioral and evolutionary characteristics of organisms
- B. Analyse the reason why early primates left their forest dwellings
- C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by paochers
- D. Show how orangutan behavior differs from that of other primates
- E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behavior

- 13 The benefits of the cooperative program are -----, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.

- A. Challenging
- B. Exclusive
- C. Normal
- D. Mutual

Through the U.S. prides itself on behing a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a quiet crisis requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents When taken together, these and other risk factor can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

- 14 The crisis beings in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families had nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

- A. Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
- B. Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunization
- C. Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
- D. Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
- E. Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely the report says. Yet, it is this period- from infancy through preschool years- that sets the stage for a child's future.

Which of the following does not constitute the quite crisis in the U.S as per the task force report?

- 15 EVADE ; QUESTION::

- A. Shirk : malingerers
- B. Elicit ; response
- C. Parry : blow
- D. Knowledge : thrust

- 16 BIZARRE

- A. Fair
- B. Lottery
- C. Muddled
- D. Ordinarv

E. Lull

17 Chains: Clang

- A. Leaves: Twings
- B. Coins: Jangle
- C. Door: Lock
- D. Wolf: Roar
- E. Wire: Snap

18 ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT::

- A. Mason : Wall
- B. Knight : Rider
- C. High : Low
- D. Pugilist : Victory

19 In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any _____ on people under their custody.

- A. Blunder
- B. Beatings
- C. Injuries
- D. Crime
- E. Excesses

20 When the First constitution of Pakistan was passed?

- A. 1953
- B. 1954
- C. 1955
- D. 1956